

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1794.

MANHEIM, January 6.

THE Prussians having burnt their hay and straw magazines in and near Frankenthal on the third instant, their intention was supposed to be a further retrograde movement towards Mentz, but as yet they remain in their former position, and seem so little disposed to move further backwards, that some of their troops have again advanced and retaken several posts they had abandoned. At Frankenthal, they dispersed 100 French chasseurs, and cut many of them to pieces. On the third instant, a brisk engagement and cannonading happened between the Prussians and the French near Oggersheim, in which the latter were routed and driven back. Austrian troops are daily arriving here to re-inforce our garrison. By the attack, which the prince of Hohenlohe made upon the French near Landheim, they have been forced to retire to Elbstadt, near Dürkheim. The republican army of the Moselle, is said to direct its march towards Meissenheim and Mentz.

FRANCFORT, December 29.

An account of the defeat of the allied armies. The French attacked the right wing of the allies with such irresistible impetuosity, that they bore down all resistance, and totally annihilated the army of the Palatinate. They neither gave nor took quarter for seven hours, and did not cease to slaughter the enemy till they had scarcely strength left to push the bayonet, or wield the sword; they cried out incessantly, "Thus have you served us heretofore, thus have you butchered our brethren in arms!"

They renewed the attack on the 23d and 24th, and fought with equal success, notwithstanding the duke of Brunswick was supported by general Wurmer. The remains of the right wing fled to Weissenburg, Bergzabern, and Anweiler, where they were succoured by the centre and left wing, that had not been driven from their former position. The allies immediately transported all their valuables beyond the Rhine, after having lost about 20,000 men, and several pieces of cannon. The left wing extends to Drusenheim.

From these accounts it would seem as if the allied armies were rendered absolutely incapable of keeping the field, or making any further stand against the French, during the winter. And yet a letter from Bonn, says, "We hear that an express is this instant arrived, with an account that the duke of Brunswick has entirely defeated the French and forced them to resume their former position."

This letter probably alludes to some one of the actions which took place on the 19th, 20th or 21st of December, before the fatal affair which forced the allies to abandon Alface.

COBLENTZ, January 6.

Although we are at present under no apprehension of a visit from the enemy, yet we are making every necessary disposition. In case of any sinister event, the archives are ready to be removed, and the most valuable effects are already packed up. Almost all the inhabitants of this and the adjacent places have taken up arms. In our bailiwicks the greatest part of the peasants are armed, and all the passages are intersected. With the van-guard of the French, the infernal guillotine was introduced into Spire.

PARIS, January 10.

In the sitting of the eighth, Minier read two letters from Nantes, of the 4th and 5th instant, which announced the capture of the island of Noirmontier by the republican army. This conquest has cost us the loss of a frigate of forty guns, dashed to pieces against the rocks, the crew of which, however, have been saved, who have brought to us the chiefs of the rebels, d'Elbees, du Bois, Tingery, Hautevive and Maffey, besides forty pieces of cannon, and three hundred weight of gun powder. D'Elbees is at his last gasp.

General Dugomier writes from Toulon, that the magazines set on fire there, were the general magazine, that of the great masts, and that called *l'hangar de fusilles*. The magazine called the great hangar has not been touched, and a deal of timber in it. A great quantity of provisions of all kinds are also left. The magazine called *au cable* is full of grain, as likewise that of the great hangar.—The ballast house also contains a great deal of hemp, and the building is left untouched.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Wednesday, January 6.

One of the secretaries read the following letters: From CARRIER, representative of the people, with the army of the West.

NANTES, January 4.

"I am eager to inform you of the capture of the island and commonalty of Noirmontier by the troops of the republic. I will send you the particulars as soon as they shall have reached me."

"I also announce to you, that Charete, who had swelled his horde from Herbiers as far as Machecoul, and had seized this latter post, was driven from it on the second of January by a party of the division of Cherbourg, and above all, by those brave defenders of the republic, denoted by the name of the regiment of Armagnac, who made between two and three hundred of the banditti perish in the marshes. Will these priests save them from the death which speedily threatens to overwhelm them?"

(Signed)

From FRANCASTEL, representative of the people.

ANGERS, January 6.

"I send thee, president, some copies of the trial of the too-famous bishop of Agra, president of the superior council of the rebels of La Vendée at Châtillon. He yesterday suffered the punishment due to counter-revolutionists, amidst the acclamations of an immense crowd of spectators. Last June he made his triumphal entry at Angers with the catholic army, enjoyed there all the prerogatives of the pontificate, and had even recourse to the villainous imposture of the apparition of the Holy Ghost (of La Vendée), in the form of a white dove, during the celebration of an arch solemn mass. Having become more modest of late, he made himself pass for the secretary of Lefebvre, and would not own his quality till a few moments before his condemnation."

"The night before, was also executed an ex-deputy of the constituent assembly, of the *ci-devant* nobility of Anjou, of the name of La Planchette, otherwise Ruille, who exercised the functions of mayor or president of the provisional committee, during the residence of the banditti at Angers."

"These countries, so long disgraced by the royalists, begin to purify themselves more and more of the aristocratic rubbish, and to become again worthy of all the solicitude of French republicans. They applaud here, with as much enthusiasm as in the other parts of the republic, the rapid and brilliant successes of the armies of the Moselle and the Rhine. Every where resounds the cries of Long live the republic! Glory to her defenders!"

(Signed)

"FRANCASTEL."

A citizen arrived from the army of the Moselle, and gave further details respecting the victory of the republican troops. They climbed up the mountain of Geisberg, defended by twenty-seven redoubts. They laid hold of the Austrians, and rolled them down headlong. They seized, in less than three quarters of an hour, thirty-two pieces of cannon, and formed afterwards a square, which presented a formidable front to 12,000 cavalry, who could not get at them.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION, January 8.

Letter from Lacoste and Baudot, representatives of the people with the army of the Rhine and the Moselle, dated Strasburg, 3d January.

"We have been at Spire, citizen colleagues, as we announced in our last. The enemy fly with such rapidity, that it is impossible to overtake them; but if the men escaped, the magazines remain. The cannons of Spire have left upwards of 100,000 pitchers of wine in their cellars, and their granary was stocked in adequate proportion. The bishop's house was full of forage, brandy, and all kinds of eatables. The most speedy measures are taken to convey all those provisions to Landau. The metals which served to decorate or to compose the monuments of the cathedral, were also carried off, the saints dislodged, 6000 wax tapers unpacked, some ciboires and other instruments of folly melted down, and the bells broke, all to the greatest glory of the republic."

"The public chests of the city have been delivered up to the paymaster-general; but they have been visited so often that there hardly remains any thing in them. The custom-house, full of all kind of merchandise, deposited, as it were, in a place of safety, by the French and foreign aristocrats: This prize, worth one million, shall turn to the profit of the defenders of the country. The rich inhabitants of the Palatinate have emigrated; we treat them like the worthless Frenchmen whose example they have imitated. Our troops have advanced as far as Neustadt and Frankenthal."

"The enemy abandoned at Leimersheim, thirty thousand cwt. of forage; at Germerheim, seventy tons of flour, six thousand sacks of oats, and six thousand sacks of dried vegetables; at Markthal, twelve thousand sacks of oats; at Weissenburg, fifteen thousand muskets, a great number of sick and dying wounded, whom they inhumanly deprived of the small portion of the provisions they had distributed among them, to support for a few moments their feeble existence; at Lauterburg, all kinds of ammunition, a great number of muskets, an immense magazine of gun powder, and thirty thousand blankets; under the glacis of Fort-Louis, sixty wagons, with their horses before them. The number of muskets picked up in all parts, amounts to near thirty thousand."

"We do not reckon, in the enumeration of the prizes, the small magazines of private persons, which add however to the great mass. Our chief attention is now turned to all the magazines of the republic at the expense of the enemy."

"The elements agree with us in exterminating the traitors; the Rhine has just swallowed five hundred emigrants, who fled from Weissenburg, to swell the broken army of Conde."

"The municipal officers and the commandant of Lauterburg dared to demand of us an amnesty for those inhabitants of that city who followed the infamous Austrians in their flight. We answered by putting them under arrest; and their conduct will be examined in such a manner as to convince the traitors and cowards that they have nothing to expect but death from the republic."

"P. S. This moment, dear colleagues, we receive news of the greatest importance. The famous post of Kaiser's Lautern is in our power. Vive la République!"

LONDON, January 15.

Just as this paper was going to press, rumors reached us of a serious riot having broken out at Edinburgh, set on foot by the partisans of the so called British convention, lately assembled there; which, at the time of the account coming away, defied the utmost exertions of the magistracy.

We do not repose implicit faith on this report, particularly that part of it which says, that a great many streets and several public buildings have been burnt down, and that the city was left on fire in several places on Monday morning; knowing, as we do, that the peculiar structure of Edinburgh little exposes it to conflagration.

Extract of a letter from Franfort, dated January 1.

"Notwithstanding more than 40,000 republicans have fallen in the several desperate battles that have been fought since the eighth of November, they are now advancing in three columns of 40,000 men each, against the retreating Prussian and Austrian armies; they have besides at least 60,000 more which cover Landau, that they are in possession of, and they are preparing to march a part of them against the prince de Cobourg and the duke of York, who are now exposed also to attacks from every quarter, as the cordon with the armies of the Upper Rhine is broken."

"The Prussian and Austrian armies which are retreating to cover Mentz do not exceed 64,000 men; the Prussian monarch is beset by his ministers and generals, who are tired of the war; and he declares, himself, that he cannot continue it unless he is subsidised—the emperor's finances are exhausted, he cannot borrow a stiver in Holland or elsewhere; he therefore must be subsidised also, or he cannot keep the field."

"With the Prussian military chiefs, the republicans are put into possession of all the Prussian and Austrian magazines, by the precipitate retreat of general Wurmer—they have at least six months provision."

"The people of the bishopric of Mayence are in the utmost consternation, as it cannot be defended against such a desperate host, and we tremble also for our own safety."

Jan. 22. The Flanders mail of this morning brings favourable accounts from the neighbourhood of the Rhine. By letters both from Cologne and Bonn, we are assured, that on the eighth instant, the French were completely defeated by the Prussians at Oppenheim, and obliged to retire under the walls of Landau.

The republicans are retiring from every post which they had captured; they have left Worms, Meissenheim, and Obernheim, and are going into winter quarters behind Spienbach.

The allies are now in sufficient force to move forward, and attack the enemy.

Accounts from every quarter confirm the reports of a French squadron having been for some time in the Channel, insulting the British flag, and laying her merchantmen under contribution.

Extract of a letter from Harwich, dated January 14.

"We are informed that nine Dutch fishing drogers have lately been captured on the Dogger Bank by a French privateer, and there sunk or burnt. One of them run down the boat of the privateer, by which the crew were drowned, except one man, who got on board the privateer. They put the remaining crew under the deck, when they set her on fire."

DUBLIN, January 22.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth Dock, January 22.

"This day the Pilot cutter, lieutenant Gunter, with the armed tenders the Brothers and Britannia, arrived here from Ram Head; they had conveyed so far a fleet of merchantmen from Scilly bound to London, the armed vessels being ordered to this port, the merchant ships, contrary to the advice of the naval officers, continued their course unprotected, and were

taken three hours after their separation, by six French frigates.

The French Squadron was chased off Starpoint by two line of battle ships, but escaped; during the chase they were met by the British frigates, who descended her till two hours of war, belonging to Lord Howe's fleet, here in sight; on the appearance of which, the French crowded all their sail for Cherbourg with their prizes, which consisted of fifteen provision ships, from Waterford, a West-Indian, and a South sea vessel.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) March 23.

The most material account from Jamaica this week, is the capture of Fort Louis and Port Royal, on Thursday last. The particulars are not further known, than that the Asia, of 64 guns, and a frigate, began the attack; the latter of which worked into the harbor, under a remarkable heavy fire.

Surrender of Fort Beaufort.

As this paper was going to press, Mr. Josiah Durham arrived from Martinico and brought the following important intelligence:

That Fort Louis was taken the day before yesterday in the morning, and shortly after a cessation of arms, on both sides, took place, and the commissioners were mutually appointed and were then sitting to draw up the articles of capitulation, were expected to be signed last night, and the British troops to march into Fort Bourbon this morning at seven o'clock. The reduction of Fort Louis was principally effected by Captain Faulkner, of the Zebra, running into Fort Royal day, and landing a number of marines close under the fort, who immediately took possession of it. Captain Faulkner, although exposed fifteen minutes to the enemy's fire from all their batteries, lost only one man, the pilot.

This news may be relied on as Mr. Durham got it at head quarters.

BOSTON, April 7.

Pirates, some particulars of them.

The brig Betsey, belonging to Mr. Daniel Sergeant, of this town, and commanded by Joseph Saunders, of Cape Anne, sailed from this port, in September last, for Barbadoes, and safely arrived there. Some of the crew, fearful of falling into the hands of the Algerines on her homeward bound passage, left the brig, which obliged captain Saunders to ship other hands. Accordingly he took on board one Flemish, an Italian, and a Portuguese sailor—who when at sea, rose upon the vessel, entered the cabin, and killed a passenger by the name of Wood, belonging to New-London, in Connecticut, who had sold some cargo in Barbadoes, and had on board the Betsey the proceeds of the same, which the pirates being acquainted with, occasioned the horrid deed, in hopes of fordid gain. They likewise attempted the lives of the captain and mate, the former of whom received three dangerous wounds, notwithstanding which they were drove out of the cabin.—The mate, mate, and one boy then contrived ways to secure themselves in the cabin, by talking the companion and cabin doors. The pirates, not long after, being destitute of provisions, demanded some of the captain; upon being refused, they drew lots for one of two lads that were on deck, which to destroy; and then informed the captain that one of his boys on deck would soon be killed, except he furnished them with provisions.—The captain knowing it to be in his power to preserve the life of a human being, and actuated by the feelings of humanity, consented thereto. Five days after, one of the lads eluded a sail near the western islands, and secretly informed captain Saunders of the same, who in the evening hung a lantern or light out of the cabin window; by means of which the was taken by a British letter of marque, and carried into Barbadoes. The pirates were captured in irons and sent to this port. They arrived here on Saturday last in the brig Betsey, and were committed to gaol yesterday for trial.

Captain Saunders is nearly recovered of his wounds; being well attended to by the skillful doctor who was on board the letter of marque.

The mate, likewise, was stabbed in three places, but is recovered.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

From some hints suggested by a French gentleman, colonel Stevens, of this city, has caused to be made a model of a cannon, mounted on a carriage of a new construction. The gun is placed on a carriage nearly of the usual form, which slides on a second carriage or platform, which is moveable; the end below the muzzle turning on a pivot, while the other end may move through an arch of at least ninety degrees. The machinery is simple, and the gun managed with less strength than cannon mounted in the usual manner. This manner of mounting guns has two remarkable advantages—it elevates them above the breast-work, so as to fire over, and save the necessity of embrasures, which always weaken a fortification; at the same time it gives to the direction of the fire a sweep of ninety degrees instead of about fifteen, usually allowed to embrasures; an immense advantage when moving bodies are to be attacked.

This model has been exhibited to the commissioners of fortifications in this city, and received their approbation.

The account of the Ambuscade's having captured two ships and carried them into Norfolk, is said to be without foundation.

The paragraph in the Minerva of yesterday, respecting the sickness in New-Haven, was taken from the Columbian Gazetteer. On inquiring of gentlemen of credit, who left New-Haven this morning, we had the truth to be that a few persons in that town and in other parts of Connecticut had died after a short illness of a putrid sore throat—the same disease

which with different degrees of malignity, and under different names, has prevailed more or less for two years. But it prevails only in particular places, and is by no means general. In New-Haven it seems abating. There appears therefore to be no more ground for alarm, than there has constantly been for two years past.

There is something singular in the appearance and progress of putrid diseases. During the late war, when the country was afflicted with the dysentery, that disease assumed a more malignant aspect in some places than others. In a particular street of Windsor, in Connecticut, it was much more mortal than in the town or country at large. In the town of Coventry the last autumn, the same disease was extremely mortal. It did not spread generally; but of about eighty persons who had it, every one died; while in Hartford, 16 miles distant, great numbers were taken and scarcely one died, except young children. Last autumn also, the town of Wethersfield was afflicted with a putrid fever, but it was slow in operation; persons generally lingering with it for several weeks, before their death. In the neighbouring towns this disease did not prevail to any considerable extent. The scarlet fever also prevailed in Hartford last spring, but it was in a slight degree, and scarcely a child died with it. In Litchfield and some other towns it was more malignant, as it still is in various quarters of the state.

April 17. Captain Marsh arrived here from St. Croix, which he left the 27th March, reports, that a vessel had arrived there in 36 hours from Martinique, the captain of which reported, that Fort Bourbon was not taken; but that the British had made an assault on the 24th or 25th, in which they were repulsed with immense slaughter.—It is said 2000 men.

The ship Hiram, captain Brookes, arrived from St. Croix yesterday, and corroborates the accounts received by captain Marsh; and further says, that the British lost 3000 men in attacking the fort.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. John Bulkeley, and son, dated Lisbon, February 11th, 1794, received via New-York.

Insurance has been effected here at 2½ per cent. premium, against the risk of capture by the Algerines, which is moderate considering the reason is drawing near when their rovers may venture into the Atlantic, of which we have now no certain accounts, except that they were fitting out their cruizers about the 10th ult. Three weeks ago, this court sent up to Algiers a sloop of war with dispatches; by her return we hope something favourable will result—for it is the general opinion here, that the treaty will not be ratified with that regency, as the price demanded from this court by the dey is very extravagant, and a peace on such terms is inadmissible.

There are 30 American vessels now in this river, bound home to your continent, and will sail in all this month, under a Portuguese convoy, granted by this court, to protect them to a safe latitude.

LEXINGTON, March 22.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Wednesday last from Cincinnati, we are informed, that the spies from Greenville have lately taken a white man prisoner, who has been with the Indians since the year 1782, who informs, that the united tribes of Indians are for war.—That they have lately held a general council; at which they determined to make peace with the United States; in consequence of which, they sent to their different nations for all the prisoners they had, in order to deliver them up to general Wayne on the 9th of February.—That Girty and Elliott, arriving at the council from Detroit, before the prisoners, informed the Indians that it was the wish of the British, that they should not make peace with the United States; and that if they would but prosecute the war, they should be furnished from Detroit with arms, ammunition, provision and clothing, at the big falls of Glaise.—Upon this information a number of the chiefs went to Detroit to confer with McKee, the British agent with the Indians, on the subject, and who confirmed what Girty and Elliott had promised. At the return of the chiefs to the council, they broke up, determined to prosecute the war with the utmost rigour.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, dated March 8.

The Indians are very troublesome in our country, they have killed a number of persons, and the ensuing summer we much dread, as they appear to be on all quarters of our frontiers; though we have had success with them lately. They killed a man not far from this place, and a party pursued them as far as the Tennessee, where they came up with them encamped, and killed eleven fellows and took two squaws prisoners, which was the whole of the party; since which, we have lost seven men on our frontiers within about four weeks.

PITTSBURGH, April 12.

Accounts from Cincinnati, of the 15th of March, inform us, that on the 4th, about nine miles on this side Fort Hamilton, two waggons, one of them loaded with merchandise, belonging to Messrs. Smith and Findley, the other with quarter-master stores, were attacked by a party of Indians, the waggons were both killed, the teams captured, the waggons set on fire, and together with their loading, entirely consumed. Mr. Traverie, owner of the waggons, was most inhumanly butchered.

WINCHESTER, April 14.

The four persons killed in the wilderness, by Indians, as mentioned in a former paper, were the

rev. Mr. Hagart and the rev. Mr. Stebbins, two ministers, and two tinker handiwers. The bodies of the deceased were horribly mutilated; the savages stripped them, and took the whole skin from the back of their heads—both tinker handiwers had their ears cut off—the old man's tongue was drawn out and a stick run through it, and his eyes, nose and hands were cut out in one piece. The savages left a war-club under each of their heads.

The Knoxville Gazette of March 13, gives an account of Samuel Martin and James Ferguson being lately killed by Indians, near Henry's station.

It also contains information received from South Carolina, that the chiefs of the Valley Towns of the Cherokees, have given assurances of their peaceful disposition towards the United States; that the Lower Cherokees continue their determination for war, that the Upper Cherokees, notwithstanding their assurances to Mr. Seagrave to the contrary, are determined to war against the frontiers of the south western territory, and that Doublehead of the Lower Cherokees, with his usual activity, was lately recruiting a party to war, by the Cumberland and Kentucky roads, and among Mero districts.

ANNAPOLIS, April 14.

The president of the United States has nominated JOHN JAY, ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY to the court of Great Britain.

The congress of the United States have resolved, that the present embargo be continued, and every regulation concerning the same shall be in full force, until the twenty fifth day of May next.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND-GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,
His Excellency the Governor having received from John Francis Mercer, Esquire, the enclosed letter of resignation, has thought it proper that the reasons assigned by that gentleman for resigning his trust, and the sentiments of gratitude and attachment he expresses towards his constituents, should be made public, and has therefore directed that the said letter be published in your next Gazette.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN KILTY, Clerk
of the council.

April 21st, 1794.

MARLBOROUGH, April 13th, 1794.

SIR,
EXTREME indisposition in my family delayed my attendance in congress until a late period in the present session—an increased illness recalled me suddenly, and will prevent my return in any reasonable time. In the present crisis of public affairs, my constituents ought not to remain unprotected, and whilst I feel that no motive regarding myself personally could prevent my discharging the trust they have confided to me, yet this being of a nature to preclude all hesitation, I deem it my next duty to place it as early as possible in the power of the constituent body to replace me by one whom more propitious circumstances may enable to attend—I therefore resign my seat in congress, as representative of the third district of Maryland.—Permit me at the same time, through you, to return my thanks to my friends of that district—their disinterested and generous support so repeatedly experienced, are deeply engraven on my memory, and will only be erased by the hand of time; with the mind on which they are impressed.—To you, Sir, I offer my personal respect and attachment, and have the honour to be,

Your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN F. MERCER.

His excellency the Governor of Maryland.

To the FRIENDS and PATRONS of the COLLEGE of GEORGE-TOWN, in the STATE of MARYLAND.

THE directors of the college of George-town, after making an exact estimate of the expenses requisite for carrying on that institution, find it necessary to increase considerably the number of teachers, without which justice cannot be done to the students in the various branches of literature. In consequence of this augmentation, they propose to raise the price of tuition to ten pounds currency per annum. The unexpected influx of foreigners desirous of learning our language, and the number of natives who wish to learn the French, require at least two distinct masters for those departments alone. The branches of writing, arithmetic, mathematics, &c. require also one able professor, besides an assistant. The Latin and Greek classes now actually employ three professors, or assistants, and, the ensuing year, one or two more will be absolutely necessary.

Calculating the salaries of the professors only on the most moderate scale, and abstracting from a suitable provision for the president and other charges, a sum less than the above-mentioned would be insufficient.

When the friends of the institution consider the great expenses already incurred, and yet to be incurred, in order to erect and furnish the necessary buildings, and reflect, that they, who bear almost the whole burthen of these expenses, have no views of personal emolument, but merely design the college as a public benefit for the literary and moral education of youth, the directors flatter themselves that they will meet with the approbation and patronage of their fellow-citizens, as well as of foreigners who may honour this seminary with their confidence.

They likewise inform their friends, that a spacious additional building is now commenced, and it is expected, will be ready within eighteen months from

MUEL H. HOWARD

FAYETTE,

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days, viz. Mondays and Tuesdays, in each week, and at Mr. T. Bicknell's, at the Head of South river, four days, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, in each week.

FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handily marked with white, five years old this spring, and near fifteen hands and an half high, handily formed, and equal, as to bone, flesh, and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse Venetian, imported by Captain Dobbins, his dam was got by Little Figure, out of a remarkable fine imported mare, her pedigree unknown.

Fayette will be at his stand at Mr. Bicknell's by the 10th of April, and will cover mares at six dollars each, and five shillings to the groom, provided the money is paid by the first of August, if not, ten dollars each mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares of Mr. Bicknell at 2/6 per week, and superior pasturage may be had on reasonable terms, but he will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

March 6, 1794. **JAMES WILLIAMS.**

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

SOME few COUNTERFEIT POST NOTES of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately discovered in circulation, and on tracing the same were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they have probably first issued; to avoid imposition, it is thought necessary to give the following description of them, by which they may be readily detected:—

They have the letter D for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand side of the note.

The paper on which they are printed is more soft and tender, the strokes of the letters in the engraving are in general stronger, and have a darker appearance than in the true bills.

The signature, *Wm. Patterson*, is badly done; the strokes of all the letters are stiff and laboured, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flourish under the name.

The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, so that the sum may be more or less, at pleasure.

No true Post Notes of the alphabetical mark above described, have been lately issued, and very few are now in circulation.

The above reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders, or any of them; of the following description, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plate.

The printer or printers of the bills.

Every person who has acted as principal in any way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

WM. PATTERSON, President of the Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 7, 1794.

N. B. The printers in the neighbouring states are requested to republish the above.

BADGER,

Is in high order, and stands this season at the Haylands, the seat of **JAMES CARROLL**, on Rhode river, and covers mares at thirty shillings each.

BADGER is a beautiful sorrel, fifteen hands two inches and an half high, bony, lengthy, strong and active, four years old this spring; he was got by the noted Old Badger, the property of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, whose stock stands in the highest estimation of any in the state of Maryland for carriage and saddle horses, his dam was a valuable Virginian mare whose pedigree is unknown.

Good pasturage at 3/6 per week, but no warranty against escapes or accidents.

If the money is not paid on or before the first day of November next, the sum to be paid for each mare will be one guinea, or two barrels of corn, at the option of the proprietor of the horse.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Haylands, February 29, 1794.

In CHANCERY, March 28, 1794.

ON application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of **WILLIAM ALLEN**, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition; It is thereupon by the chancellor adjudged and ordered, that the said William Allen appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the second Wednesday in May next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property as aforesaid, and that in the mean time he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at any time before the first day of May next, and continued therein three weeks successively.

Tell. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD**, Reg. Civ. Can.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous to extricate myself from debts which I have lately contracted, I am under the disagreeable necessity of giving notice to all persons who are indebted to me, that unless they make payment before the first day of June next, suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons.

WILLIAM CATON.

W. C. hopes no person will take the above notice amiss, when they consider the old proverb, "that necessity compels the measure."

CHICKASAW,

Stands this season at the subscriber's, and will cover mares until the last of June at 2/6 a mare, if the money is paid by the end of the season, if not 2/5 in the next thereof.

CHICKASAW is a full country bred horse, a dark bay, upwards of fifteen hands high, strong, bony and active, and is allowed by competent judges to be one of the best saddle horses among us.

JOSEPH SELBY.

N. B. Good pastures for mares at 2/6 per week, and every attention paid to them that is necessary, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. April 8, 1794.

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Upper Monocacy hundred, a white MARE, much feathered about the neck, has a switch mane and tail, no visible brand, is in middling good order, has a fore back, is about ten years old, and about fourteen hands high. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

CHRISTIAN SHRYOCK.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken out before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

NANCY AUQUHEART, Head of Severn.

John Bullen, Philemon Brown, care of Ridgeley and Eyang, Sarah Butler, Phil. Thos. Baker, Monf. Boyreau, Annapolis; William Brogden, Queen-Anne; James Byus, Joseph Byus (2), Lower Marlborough; Arthur Bryan, Wye.

Clerk of the General Court, John Callahan, George Conaway, Hugh Champion, Annapolis; John Chew, West river; major Richard Chew, Herring bay; Robert Cumming, Liberty-town.

Gabriel Duvall (6), Dawson and Co. Monf. Denis, Annapolis; George Digges, near Annapolis; H. Dorsey, Indian-Landing; capt. Disney, West river; Richard Darnall (2), Portland Manor.

Citizen Emerian, Annapolis; Peter Emerson (2), Thomas Egan, Calvert county.

John Fitzhugh, Richard Fleamen, Mr. Fowler, at Mr. Stevens's, Annapolis; capt. William Fitzhugh, near Annapolis.

John Gwinn, Stephen Girard, John Gray, Thomas Gliffon, John Gordon, Mr. Green, Messieurs Green, Samuel Green, Annapolis; John Groves, Queen-Anne.

Alexander C. Hanson (2), Samuel H. Howard (3), Caleb Hawkins, William Hannah, Maria S. Heermance (2), care of George Mann, Annapolis; Anne Hawkins, at James McCallock's, London-town; Edward Hall (2), West river; James Hindman, Bennett's point.

Lancelot Jackies, Jane Johnson, care of Caesar Peters, William Johnson, junr. care of James Mackubin, Annapolis; Samuel Jans, near Annapolis; Rinaldo Johnson, Calvert county.

Philip B. Key (6), Annapolis. Cornelia Landale, William Landale, Monf. La-farge, Monf. Leliard, Monf. Lereboure, Annapolis; Landale and Hodges, major Thomas Landale, Queen-Anne.

Luther Martin, Walter Mackall, G. Mann, capt. Maberry, H. H. McKenite, Thomas M'Near, Annapolis; Milley Mears, Calvert county.

William Nelson, Anne-Arundel county.

Monf. O'Duhigg (2), Annapolis.

William Pinkney, Dr. Robert Postenger, care of William Cooke, George Plater, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.

Monf. Quirouard, Annapolis.

Horatio Ridout (2), Abisalom Ridgely (2), Joseph Curtis Roman, William Rawlings, Annapolis.

Benjamin Sims, at Mr. Mann's, Henry Sypple (2), capt. Walter Smith, care of T. Johnson, jun. Henry Speck, care of Mr. Mann, major Jonathan Sellman, Ben. at col. Stone's, Annapolis; Stephen Steward, West river; capt. James Somervell (2), Patuxent.

Monf. Tainturner (2), capt. Taylor, Annapolis; Elizabeth Topping (2), Wye river; capt. Robert Town, major Thomas Tillard, Anne-Arundel county.

Williamina Vallette, Row-Down.

John Worthington, Thomas Walley (2), Richard Watts, care of A. Ridgely, Mr. Willmore, Anne Watkins, Annapolis; Richard Weems, at capt. Disney's, West river; Joseph Wilkinson (2), Joseph Webb, on board the ship Sally, Hunting-town.

Richard Yates, Annapolis; Joshua Yates, South river.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

April 1, 1794.

FOR SALE.

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the possession of Captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For sale and terms apply to **J. GREEN.**

Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY the 10th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not the first fair day, Sunday excepted, at Mr. JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH'S TAVERN, in Bladensburg, Cecil county, the following property, viz.

ALL those parts of three TRACTS of LAND, lying in Elk river Neck, in the aforesaid county, called St. JOHN'S MANOR, LVA'S LOT and STONEY RANOS, containing three hundred and sixteen acres and one half of an acre of land, more or less, with the appurtenances thereto belonging.

And part of a TRACT of LAND, called HALL'S DISCOVERY, adjoining the aforesaid tracts or parcels of land, containing twenty-five acres more or less, with the appurtenances thereto belonging. The above land was formerly the property of Mr. JACOB LUM, of Cecil county. The same will be made known on the day of sale.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the state of Maryland.

Annapolis, March 31st, 1794.

Lands for Sale.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE at the red house, Mrs. Hink's, on the great road leading from Baltimore-town to Frederick-town, on Thursday the first day of May next, the sale to begin at 12 o'clock, pursuant to the last will and testament of Doctor ERASMUS HOWARD, deceased.

PART of a tract of land called DORSEY'S GROVE, containing between 250 and 300 acres, situate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, adjoining Mr. Henry Nelson's, and not far from Poplar Spring chapel; the improvements are, a dwelling house, barn and tobacco house, &c. with a young orchard of grafted apple trees. This land is under mortgage to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; who consents to the sale on the terms hereafter mentioned.

At the same time and place, will be sold, as above said, about 263 acres of land, being parts of several tracts, viz. of BENJAMIN'S ADDITION, GOOSE NECK, ADDITION to GOOSE NECK, DORSEY'S GROVE, and OVEN WOOD THICKET; these lands adjoin each other, and are contiguous to the first mentioned tract, and will all together make a very good seat, they are particularly adapted to all kinds of grain and grass, and lay within about ten miles of Ellicott's mills.

At the same time and place, will be sold, as aforesaid, the seat whereon the late Dr. HOWARD formerly erected a Tilting Forge, containing fifty acres of land, lying partly in Anne-Arundel and partly in Montgomery counties, situate on Snowden's river, which will afford a sufficient supply of water in the driest seasons for any kinds of works that may be erected on its banks; it is within 26 or 27 miles of Baltimore-town, and about 20 of Elk Ridge Landing, and will be full subject to a claim of John and Richard Dorsey, which shall be exhibited on the day of sale. An indulgence of three years for the payment of the principal will be given to the purchaser of any of the above property, on his giving bond with approved security, and paying the interest annually.

On Saturday the third of May next, will be sold, on the terms aforesaid, at captain Charles Fox's tavern, on Upton, part of a tract of land called MORRIS ETNA, containing 35 acres, or upwards, the exact quantity will be made known at the sale; this land lies within two and an half miles of Ellicott's mills. The advantages arising from such contiguity are too obvious to need enforcing. Sale at 12 o'clock.

ACHSAH HOWARD, Executor.

March 10, 1794.

BEING extremely anxious to fulfil the purpose for which my lottery was instituted, and sensible that nothing short of a successful and speedy collection can enable me to do it. I hope those friends who have been so obliging as to dispose of tickets for me, will readily excuse me for entreating the additional favour of them to receive the monies arising on their respective sales, and remit the same to major John Davidson, Annapolis; Mr. John Fitzhugh, Calvert county; Mr. Joseph Rowles, George-town; William Kilty, Esquire, Upper-Marlborough; or to myself, during the sitting of the general court, at Annapolis, where I shall attend to receive them. I flatter myself that every purchaser will, on the slightest reflection, feel the propriety of my wishes to have the above business completed without delay, and will therefore be prepared to comply with the terms upon which he took my tickets.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

Washington county, March 25, 1794.

EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at Six Dollars per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing), are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

ANNAPOLIS:

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